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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1781.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

Libertas, et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall.

Our lives and liberties are at stake.

WHEN the republic is in danger, it is the right and duty of every citizen to offer his advice; I therefore solicit your attention to the following observations, suggested by my regard for our welfare, and the present very critical situation of public affairs. You were among the first to discover, and to resist the insidious designs of the British king and his ministers; you did not consider the duty on stamp paper, and tea, as oppressive; but the principle admitted, you could have no property. The contest and war with Great-Britain commenced from a well grounded belief, that if you admitted, the right in the British parliament to tax you one farthing, without your consent, the exercise would soon be extended to your oppression and ruin, and reduce you to a state of abject poverty and vassalage. Arbitrary taxation is plunder under the form and sanction of law. Reason shewed, that the most ruinous and fatal consequences might, and probably would flow from your acceding to the claim, in the most trivial matter, and but for a moment. The right usurped, and claimed by the British parliament, to take your money, without your consent, was inconsistent with the essential laws of nature, subversive of the first and inherent rights of humanity, and contrary to the constitution of Great Britain, the true principle of which (and of every free government) is this, that no man shall be bound by any law to which he does not give his consent. It is the very essence of liberty to be governed by laws made with the consent of the people; and it is the real essence of slavery to be governed by the will of another. This principle would have excluded the power of the British parliament to *regulate* the trade of America, and therefore the first congress, confined to the operation of laws, bonâ fide made, for the regulating our *external* commerce, excluding every idea of taxation; which was all a free people could admit, and all a wise, or just nation could require. The illimited claim by the parliament of Great-Britain, to tax you, against your will, was a sufficient cause, in the sight of God and man, to justify your resistance, in any manner; and their further claim to make laws to bind you *in all cases*, was at once to require a right to reduce you to the most perfect state of slavery, that the human mind can conceive; and evinced a fixed deliberate design, in the king, lords and commons of Great-Britain, to exterminate the liberties of America. The history of the world cannot produce an instance of a more absurd, or wicked demand by one people over another; this impious claim of power is treason against the rights of mankind, and the claim of omnipotence by the British parliament may, with propriety, be called blasphemy against our great Creator, who alone, from his unerring wisdom and justice, can have a right of exercising an *absolute* authority over any part of the human race. The ministry of Great-Britain, abandoned as they were, disavowed any intention of exercising this preposterous claim, and denied the design of imposing *any* taxes on America; but the *right* in parliament to impose them, and its supremacy in *all cases*, must be admitted, because in every government there must be a supreme, universal legislative power, and only one; and government includes the right to impose taxes, and its support and defence. To force us to acknowledge this right (which she declared she never intended to exercise), Great-Britain commenced the present unjust war, and by fire and sword, and every species of savage barbarity, attempted to compel our submission. Several of our countrymen urged and practised every art, to induce you to acquiesce to the claim (as it would never be carried into execution, and would remain a dead letter) which involved a power to abridge, or destroy your civil and religious rights; and though, after such concession, you would hold your property, liberties, and lives, solely at the will of an inexorable tyrant, and his profligate ministry, and corrupt parliament. Your sense and virtue revolted at the idea, and with manly dignity you asserted your rights, and readily joined your brethren in the other states, and determined to defend your property and liberties by arms. Your conventions were the first to resolve on war, if your humble applications for peace, liberty and safety failed; and from any oppression actually experienced, but from a rational belief that it would certainly follow the power claimed: because power naturally swells into tyranny and oppression. The dangers and miseries ever attendant on war, and peculiar to a civil one, were foreseen; and without a government, without arms, or money, and without military skill, relying on the goodness of your cause, the favour of Providence, and your own virtue and public spirit, you determined to brave every danger, and run every risque. The prize was liberty, and no hazard could be too great to obtain it; the pulse of freedom beat high, and virtue and patriotism glowed in every bosom.

The first and real object of the British king and his ministers was, to force the Americans to resistance, that under the *pretence* of rebellion, their property might be forfeited; and the spoils, derived from confiscation, divided among the rapacious minions of the court. Some few of the virtuous part of the nation reprobated the folly and iniquity of waging war against us, merely to compel us to acknowledge the supremacy of parliament; and lord North, borne down with the glaring absurdity of such conduct, in 1776, flung off the masque; and to induce the landed interest of the nation to contribute to the support of the war, avowed, "that the object of it was to draw a *substantial revenue* from America." Before this, many of the nobility had declared, "that it was the indispensable duty of parliament to tax America, to ease the gentry and people of Great Britain." From the time of this declaration by the minister, the object of the war was changed; the British nation supported the ministry with the wicked hopes of imposing their burthens on us; and the king, and his ministers, influenced by avarice and the hope of plunder, resolved to force us to a declaration of independency, and flattered themselves with the conquest of America; because, on such event, by the right of conquest, you would be subject to such government and laws as the conqueror might please to impose; and *all* your property would be subject to his disposal. * The revenge, avarice, and ambition, of the British tyrant, could not be so fully gratified by your submission as rebels, as by the conquest of your country. For two years the war was prosecuted with this view, and to glut the bloody revenge of the pious monarch of Britain with the slaughter of your leaders, and to gorge his avarice with the confiscation of the property of all the wealthy men in America. On the alliance with France, the British tyrant was compelled to relinquish his hopes of conquest, and to content himself with the brutal revenge of endeavouring to desolate and lay waste a country he could not subdue to his despotic sway.

I have thus briefly traced the original cause of the war, that you may review your conduct; and I have an entire confidence, that you would pursue the same measures, if time could be recalled, and you were again at liberty to make your election. You must long since have remarked, that Great-Britain, in the prosecution of the war, has afforded irrefragable proofs, that every thing suggested or feared from her claim of unbounded supremacy, was well founded; and that she has discovered a *national* pride and insolence, and love of dominion; and a brutality unknown to any other nation in Europe: she has denounced, and executed the extremities of war, which humanity disclaims, and religion forbids. She has treated the Americans as robbers or pirates, who had forfeited all the rights of mankind. She has wantonly destroyed our houses and towns, and the sacred edifices of religion; she has waged war with the arts and sciences, and against aged helpless men, and more helpless women and children; she has decreed our unhappy prisoners to miserable deaths in gaols and prison ships; she has violated the faith of capitulations; she has disregarded the rights of humanity, and instead of alleviating, practised a new mode to increase the miseries of war, by compelling her captives to bear arms against their country, their nearest relatives, and dearest friends; and she has falsely and ungenerously imputed our moderation and lenity, and reluctance to retaliate, to base cowardice and unmanly fear.

AN AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 10.

SUNDAY morning a vessel arrived here from St. Croix, at which place (when she left it) a report prevailed, and was very generally believed, that an action had lately happended between the French and British fleets in the West Indies, in which, it was said, the latter lost several ships, &c.

By accounts from the eastward we learn, that an advanced party of our troops on Tuesday morning last attacked Delancy's corps near Kingsbridge, by which both suffered much; but no particulars of this matter are yet received.

Friday last arrived at Chester, a flag from Charlestown, with a number of the virtuous citizens of South-Carolina, who had been so unfortunate as to fall into the enemy's hands at the surrender of that place. It is with singular satisfaction we inform the public, that the above flag is one of six, appointed to bring to their friends in this quarter, some of the very distressed, but firm friends of the United States, who have sustained, with the greatest patience and perseverance, the hardships of a rigorous confinement on board British prison ships in Charles-town harbour; a cartel having been established at that place for the exchange of all prisoners (whether regulars or militia) to the 15th of June, ult. Near 500 regular American officers and soldiers were also embarked at Charles-town, to be landed at James-town, Virginia, having been exchanged by virtue of the cartel above mentioned.

Notwithstanding no official account of the surrender of the important post of Augusta, in Georgia, has been received by public authority, we can assure our readers, that that gallant and enterprising officer, lieutenant-colonel Lee, with a detachment of the southern army, has reduced colonel Brown (who commanded it) to surrender at discretion: whereby near 800 prisoners had fallen into our hands, together with a variety of stores, such as a large number of blankets, muskets, tomahawks, &c. to the amount of near 2000 of each article. This we have from authority we cannot doubt; and is confirmed by corresponding accounts through different channels.

Much has been said by our enemies, of a very capital reinforcement being arrived about the beginning of last month, at Charles-town, said to consist of 4000 men. By persons who saw the troops enter the town, we are assured, that no more than 1500 effectives landed: lord Rawdon immediately marched those into the country for the relief of Ninety-Six, and persons who went with them, some little distance, say, they were in exceeding bad order, many of them fainting at a little distance from the town, others stopping by reason of swelled legs, &c and a party of them were attacked by some of the brave yoemanry of South-Carolina, a few were killed, and near one hundred taken prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 19.

We are informed that general Greene was completing the reduction of all the enemy's posts in South-Carolina and Georgia, except Charles-town and Savannah, when the enemy received a reinforcement at Charles-town of about 2000 men, which enabled them to raise the siege of Ninety-Six; that he was within four days of reducing that post, when lord Rawdon arrived and obliged him to retire. He had attacked two of the enemy's outworks, one of which he carried; his loss between 40 and 50 men; that he retired on the 19th, when the enemy were within a few miles of Ninety-Six; that general Greene was rather intending opposition than a retreat.

Extract of a letter from an officer with the marquis de la Fayette.

"The late act of assembly of Maryland, to raise a body of horse, is one of the wisest measures which could have been adopted. It remains to prosecute its execution with vigour. Under our present circumstances, they are the most serviceable army we can raise; the enemy, sensible of this, have turned all their attention to it in South Carolina, and, from their superior means, must exceed us in cavalry."

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis on Wednesday July 18, 1781,

The Meeting appointed CHARLES WALLACE, Esq; chairman, and Mr. GEORGE RANKEN clerk,

And took into consideration the late law of the general assembly, for the emission of two hundred thousand pounds, to defray the expences of the present campaign; and the subscription and association recommended by the legislature, to support the credit and value of the said emission; and thereupon came to the following resolutions, to wit:

* *A conqueror in a* just *war acquires a right to the property of those who oppose him, but not to the property of their posterity.*

Resolved unanimously, That it being impracticable to raise, by *taxes*, monies sufficient to defray the current expences of the war, the emiting bills of credit was evidently necessary, as the best means to procure supplies, and to make speedy and vigorous exertions against the enemy; and therefore that this meeting highly approve of the issuing paper money, on ample landed funds, with a short period for its redemption; and that it is the indispensable duty, and real interest of every citizen of this state, who is determined to prosecute the war, and to defend his property and liberty, and to maintain the freedom and independence of the state, to exert every effort to support the value of the said bills of credit, at par with gold and silver: and that for this purpose every man ought to associate to receive the said bills of credit at par, to a reasonable amount of his property; and to subscribe (if he has freehold estate, or real chattels) a reasonable part of his property, as an *eventual* security for the redemption of the said money.

Resolved unanimously, That James Brice, Jeremiah T. Chase, Allen Quynn, Frederick Green, Nicholas Maccubbin, jun. Samuel H. Howard, and Thomas Harwood, Esquires, or any four of them, be a committee to attend to the conduct of associators, and if they are informed, or of their own knowledge believe, that any associator hath violated his faith and honour, by wilfully depreciating the said bills of credit, by asking a greater price in the said bills of credit, than the general current market price for goods, or produce, in specie, that they call such associator before them, and examine into the fact; and if the said committee shall find that any associator has been wilfully guilty of a breach of his honour, that they publish his name in the Maryland Gazette, and thereafter such person shall be deemed *infamous*, and it shall be esteemd dishonourable for any person to deal, or associate with him; and the said committee may call a town meeting, and lay the case of any associator before them (either before or after giving their judgment) for their opinion, as to the proper measures to be pursued with regard to such associator.

Resolved unanimously, That as the credit of the said paper money depends solely on the public opinion, and must receive its value from the association of the principal merchants and inhabitants of Baltimore-town, and the principal farmers in the several counties, to receive it at par with specie, that this meeting will enforce faithful obedience of the association, agreeable to its true spirit and intention, so long as the counties and other towns shall act with like good faith and honour, and this meeting will support the paper money at the value of specie, in all dealings, until the determination of Baltimore-town, and the other towns, and the counties shall be known.

That the said committee have power to call a town meeting whenever they think it necessary.

Ordered, That the above resolves be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. G. RANKEN, clk.

*** *The printers take the liberty to inform all persons indebted to them, that they will receive the bills of credit of the last emission by this state, at par with gold and silver, and the bills emitted by this state, under the act of June session, 1780, at three for one, and request immediate payment. Those who neglect to comply, on these terms, in a short time, will have their papers discontinued.*

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 18, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE manors of Bever-dam and Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, in parcels, as tenanted to the present possessors, or otherwise, as may be most conductive to the purpose intended. Many of the leases are expired; some are for lives yet in being, and others are for terms unexpired. The sale of Bever-dam will begin on Thursday the 6th of September next, at Leonard-town. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers, if not, they may give bond with security to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st day of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1784, in specie, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

Sale by order, 1 JO. BAXTER, clk.

THIS is to give public notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next sitting, to enable him by law to record a deed for fourteen hundred acres of land in Washington county, and a house and five lots in Elizabeth-town, in said county, being part of the estate of Jonathan Hagar, late of the county aforesaid. w8

6 DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

Montgomery county, July 16, 1781.

DESERTED, the three following recruits belonging to this county, viz.

WILLIAM MEDLEY, born in this state, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, smooth faced, light coloured hair and well made; he lived with one John Williams, near Mr. Robert Owens, and it is believed that he has either been secreted or conveyed away by his mother, who also lives with the said Williams.

THOMAS KELLY, an Irishman, a hatter by trade, 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, marked with the small pox, and has a very remarkable squint, more particularly with his right eye.

JAMES MACKANALLY, an Irishman, 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is a well made man, has dark coloured hair not tied behind, and speaks much on the Irish accent. These two Irishmen left George-town together, about the 2d or 3d of this instant.

The legal reward will be allowed the person or persons who will deliver the said deserters, or either of them, to any officer of this state in the continental service, or to

1 JOHN MURDOCK, county lieutenant.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis July 2, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of the general assembly will be sold at public auction for gold and silver,

PART of that valuable and advantageously situated tract of land called WHETSTONE-POINT, adjoining to Baltimore-town; it will be laid off and sold in small and convenient lots, their size to be adapted to their situation, and the probable intentions of the purchasers. One half of the sum bid to be paid within ten days, and the remainder in six weeks from the day of sale. If the first payment shall not be made at the time required, it will be at the option of the commissioners to confirm or avoid the sale. If the second payment be not made in time, the purchaser to pay ten per cent. interest from the day of failure. No conveyance will be made until the whole sum is paid with interest. The sale to begin on the premises the second Tuesday in August next.

2 By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 4, 1781.

To be sold at auction, on Wednesday the 15th of August next,

THE houses and lots in Port-Tobacco, late the property of John Glassford and co. formerly occupied by Robert Mundell; also the houses and lots, late the property of the said John Glassford and co. in Benedict on Patuxent, formerly occupied by Robert Young. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers, if not, they may give bond with security to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st day of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September 1784, in specie, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in pursuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment. The sale to be at Port-Tobacco. 4w

By order, 2 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 5, 1781.

To be SOLD at AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of August next,

THE real and personal estate, late the property of Daniel Dulany of Daniel, in the city of Annapolis, of which the following lots appear to be part, viz. 13, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 27, 88; the two last are leased out. On one of the lots stands that commodious and finely situated dwelling house in which Mr. Tasker formerly lived, with other buildings. Amongst the personal property are eleven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond, with security, to pay one third of the sum bid on the 1st of September 1782, another third on the 1st of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1st of September, 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in purfuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order, 2 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Annapolis, July 9, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city, deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or the law will be put in force against them; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known, legally authenticated, to

2 ANNE SELBY, executrix.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid, although it was not acknowledged according to the form prescribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Cravath of Baltimore town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magistrate acting under the new government just then formed.

2 NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, returned in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, because of the war: part of *Mansell's United Friendship*, 359 acres; part of *Mansell's Purchase*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windsor-Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. *Reputation*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bush creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are sold *separately*, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission at par with specie will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 10

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the state of Maryland, in the service of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as representatives of those who have fallen or died in the service, that it will be necessary to produce their accounts supported by vouchers or proof by their own oath of the time they were in the service, and the rank they held, between the first of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July 1780, also of all sums of money received on account of their pay, or otherways not accounted for, with the date of each sum received, and likewise of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.

9 W. WILKINS, commissioner.

To be SOLD very CHEAP,

EIGHT hundred acres of valuable land lying in Frederick county, between Frederick town and Ellicott's mills, about sixteen miles from the former; there runs through the said land an excellent stream for a mill, on which a mill may be erected with little trouble or expence, and in a neighbourhood where a mill is very much wanted. I will sell the whole together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers; the aforesaid land will be sold for gold or silver, or the real exchange thereof in paper currency at the time of payment. Six months credit will be given for part of the money, on giving bond with good security, if required. Those who are inclined to purchase may apply to me the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, between Elk-Ridge Landing and Snowden's iron works, where major Nathan Hammond formerly lived. w4

3 THOMAS HAMMOND.

Charles county, June 30, 1781.

I HAVE in my custody committed as a runaway, a negro man, who appears to be upwards of fifty years of age, five feet four inches high, a hole in each of his ears about the size of an English pea; as well as I can understand him, he says he belongs to a certain William King, he speaks very exceedingly bad that I cannot understand any thing else he says; had on when delivered to me a striped country cloth jacket, a tow linen shirt and trousers, and a woman's old bonnet. The owner of said negro is desired to pay charges and take him away.

2 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan office. 5 THOMAS HARWOOD, CHARLES WALLACE.

LAND for sale or lease. Apply to

2 W. SANDERS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.